




THE BARNARD COLLEGE ALUMNAE BULLETIN

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Dr. Gregory, Associate Dean

BY RECENT action of the Boards of Trustees of Barnard College and Columbia University, and on the nomination of President Butler and the recommendation of Dean Gildersleeve, Dr. Louise Hoyt Gregory has been appointed Associate Dean of Barnard College, to serve from July 1, 1932.

Since 1922, Professor Gregory has been doing excellent and important work as Chairman of the Committee on Students Programs. In this capacity she has advised and directed students about their choice of courses and many allied matters, thereby doing much of the work usually carried by a Dean in a separate college. It is in recognition of Professor Gregory's excellent work and unusual ability that the office of Associate Dean has been created for her.

Professor Gregory is a graduate of Vassar College. She has been on the teaching staff of Barnard since the year 1908-1909, when she served as Assistant in the Department of Zoology. Since 1923 she has been Associate Professor of Zoology. She will retain this post and continue to give part of her time to teaching. Her office on the main floor of Milbank is at this season of the year, overflowing with students, new and old, seeking the benefit of Professor Gregory's advice on that extremely important question, the balanced program.

More Honors for '99

LAST June two high honors were conferred upon Mabel Smith Douglass, Dean of the New Jersey College for Women and a member of Barnard's distinguished class of 1899. At the Commencement exercises of Russell Sage College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was given her. Dr. James Laurence Meader, president of Russell Sage, designated Mrs. Douglass "an educational pioneer of the twentieth century" in the citation which he read in conferring the degree. The citation also said in part, "For almost a decade you toiled unceasingly to the end that a college for women might be established

in New Jersey. Today, fourteen years later, you stand on this platform as the administrative head of this college which has all the elements of a splendid institution. May I predict that the indomitable will, the virile leadership and the wise guidance which have made New Jersey College for Women possible will prove the cement which holds it together for generations to come."

Later during the same month Mrs. Douglass received notification from the Republic of France that she had been named Officier d'Academie, in appreciation of her influence in the teaching of French and the spread of French culture in the United States. New Jersey College for Women, of which Mrs. Douglass has been dean since 1918, has the largest French House, used as a student dormitory, of any college in the country.

Mrs. Douglass will be absent on leave during the fall term, a leave necessitated by her ill health during the past few months.

Professor Moley, Adviser Extraordinary

PROFESSOR Raymond Moley, the head of the comparatively young Department of Government, is continuing his extremely practical excursions into the field of actual government. The Commission on the Administration of Justice, of which he is Research Director was described in an earlier *Bulletin*. This Commission has been observing, tabulating, and weighing data all summer and its members are now engaged upon the report to the State Legislature which will be submitted at Albany this winter.

Professor Moley has more recently turned his attention to national affairs. Alumnae who have followed the presidential campaign know that he was present at the Democratic Convention in Chicago, and that he is now accompanying Governor Roosevelt on his western trip. The newspapers are fond of referring to him as "chief of the brain trust" which the Governor has gathered around him. This "brain trust," composed of men who are experts

in their various fields, is one of the most encouraging signs of a growing recognition of the need of educated critics in government.

In addition to all this, Professor Moley has finished his new book on the magistrates' courts in New York City. "Tribunes of the People" will be published late in October by the Yale University Press.

The mounting registration in government courses seems to show that Barnard students recognize what an unusual opportunity they have to study political science under a man who adds to classroom theory an intimate knowledge of actual practice. His sorties into the World As It Really Is greatly enrich the curriculum.

International Figure at Barnard

A VERY distinguished visitor to Barnard this autumn was Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, professor of zoology at the University of Oslo in Norway. Dr. Bonnevie gave three lectures on "The Theory of Evolution in the Light of Modern Investigation."

Dr. Bonnevie is a pioneer among the college women of Norway who this year are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their admission to the field of higher education. A member of the Academy of Science in Oslo and in Trondheim, she is highly regarded in Norway where she has done much original work in comparative anatomy, embryology and genetics. She says her country offers a particularly good field for the study of human heredity, as the people live in isolated sections. There has been much inbreeding among them and the same families can be traced back hundreds of years.

She has also taken part in the political life of Norway. For ten years she has been on the municipal council of Oslo and she represented her country in the League of Nations for five years. From 1922 until 1930 she served on the League's Committee on Intellectual Coöperation. This committee works to secure coördination between various agencies of education, and also seeks to set educational standards for the various member nations.

Dr. Bonnevie received her Ph.D. from the University of Oslo and did graduate work at Columbia in 1906. On this visit to America she did research and lectured at Columbia and will visit Vassar and Wellesley before she leaves for Europe in November.

"Miss Chandors," "Spence," and Valentine Chandor

JUNE 1, 1932, marked the consolidation of Miss Chandor's School with the Spence School under the leadership of Valentine Chandor, Barnard 1900. This union of two of the most famous private schools of New York City will be known by the name of the older, the Spence School.

These new honors and responsibilities for Miss Chandor climax a career of singular accomplishment

in education. Specializing in Political Science, she received her Master's degree from Columbia in 1903, later receiving Teachers' College diplomas for both teaching and supervision. From 1907 to 1917, Miss Chandor was the assistant principal of The Charlton School. In 1917 she formed her own school, known as Miss Chandor's School, an organization immediately earning for itself distinction and standing in the highly competitive field of private schools. In addition to her administrative work, Miss Chandor has maintained her interest in Political Science and has personally conducted that department in her own school. She has been active on the Committee of International Relations and is chairman of the Joint Committee on Interchange of Teachers in the American Association of University Women. Her services in the field of international education have been recognized by the French government who has bestowed on her the decoration of Officier d'Academie. Miss Chandor has maintained close touch with Barnard College and is an alumna trustee of Teachers College.

Other Barnard graduates who are headmistresses of well-known private schools include Mrs. John Cosgrave (Jessica Garretson 1893), head of the Finch School and Mary Edwards Calhoun, 1905, head of the Calhoun School, both of New York City; Mary Rogers Roper, 1896, head of the Low and Heywood Schools, Stamford, Conn.; Elizabeth H. Maplesden, 1900, associate principal, Hartridge School, Plainfield, N. J.; Alberta C. Edell, 1913, head of St. Margaret's School, Waterbury, Conn.; Ruth Guernsey, 1914, head of the Oxford School, Hartford, Conn.; Zoraida Feltus, 1909, principal of Quassaick Hall School, Newburgh, N. Y.; and Harriet D. Jones, 1923, assistant head, Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

"The Forgotten Woman in Education"

TO THE Literary Digest must go the credit for so aptly describing the plight of women's colleges in the United States. It has been to falsify this statement that the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges was formed and has carried on through four eventful years.

The publication of the report of the Advisory Council for the Seven Women's Colleges was the outstanding event of the past year. This Council, composed of Newton D. Baker, Bernard M. Baruch, James Byrne, Thomas W. Lamont, the Right Reverend William Lawrence and Owen D. Young, studied the resources and obligations of the Seven Women's Colleges and published in a comprehensive report the specific financial needs of each of the colleges. In discussing Barnard's problem, these internationally known personalities found her needs to be as follows:—\$1,000,000 for a scholarship fund; \$1,000,000 for general endowment, this to include

more adequate faculty salaries and to provide for additions to the present faculty; and, finally, \$1,750,000 for a library and lecture hall.

This eminently just and conservative report is concluded with the following words, "After a gallant half-century of pioneer endeavor, the women's colleges must not fail for lack of material support. . . . From their first years, they can rightfully claim to have sent out graduates whose research in science has benefited mankind, whose writings in prose and poetry have been distinguished, who have been significant in art, in music, in commerce and the professions. We commend their future to those who discern the truth that no other factor in the intellectual life of America is more important than the Colleges for women."

Mrs. George Endicott, Barnard's representative on the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges, reports many other achievements for the fourth year of endeavor. A seven-day radio series presenting the choirs and glee clubs of the seven colleges over a national hook-up gave an unexpected return to Barnard. A listener, on hearing the Barnard Glee Club, sent two hundred and fifty dollars to the Barnard music department. Stimulated by the initiative of the Barnard undergraduates a year ago, student interest gained further momentum this year during an undergraduate publicity conference at Radcliffe, where two undergraduates from each college met with the Alumnae Committee.

Mrs. Endicott concludes her report with the following significant sentences: "In quarters where there was indifference three or four years ago, the Committee is now received with deepest interest and respect. To one who has seen and experienced this change, it is a concrete, tangible thing."

The Dean Will Broadcast

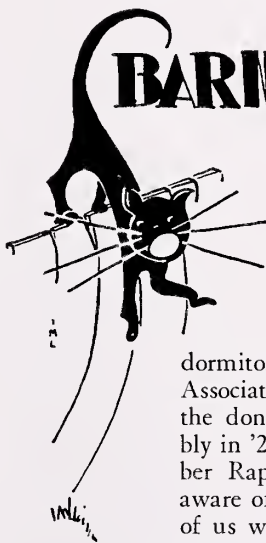
ALUMNAE throughout the land will have an opportunity to hear Miss Gildersleeve speak over a nation-wide hook-up on Thursday, October twentieth, at three-thirty, over the facilities of WEAf and the National Broadcasting Company. Her address, "The Origins of Barnard," will serve to initiate a series of programs to be sponsored by the Alumnae Committee of Seven Colleges.

The New Yorkers

THE Barnard College Club of New York has announced a full program for their early fall season. Thursday, October twenty-seventh, will mark the initial reception and tea arranged by the Club for its members and their guests in the Club rooms at the Barbizon. This will be followed on November sixth by the first of the regular monthly Sunday night suppers. The evening will be devoted to an exceptionally interesting political program. Closely following this, on either November ninth or tenth,

there will be a swimming party in the Barbizon pool followed by supper. The opening dinner dance of the season will be Friday evening, November eighteenth. In addition to these special events, the regular weekly contract bridge lessons will continue in afternoons and evenings. Musical programs and a large benefit bridge are being arranged for late November.

The Barnard Club announces the following officers for the coming season: President, Mrs. Frank Alt-schul (Helen Goodhart), '07; Vice-President, Marian H. Churchill, '29; Secretary, Helen Murphy, '15; Treasurer, Mrs. Robert F. Dirkes (Eva Hutchison), '22; Directors, Fanny Aurill Bishop, '11; Mrs. Howard H. Brown (Alice Peterson), '22; Alice Clingen, '14; Elizabeth Fitch, '30; Anna C. Hallock, '12; Jean Miller, '30; Mrs. S. Lawrence Miller (Penelope Girdner), '12; Yvonne Moen, '24; Charlotte Morgan, '04; Mrs. Bernard Naumburg (Elsa Herzfeld), '03; Mrs. Giles S. Rich (Gertrude Braun), '27; Helen K. Stevens, '18; Mrs. John Miles Thompson (Adele Alfke), '19; Mrs. Frederick F. Van de Water (Eleanor Gay), '09. Committee Chairmen for the year include—House Committee, Mrs. George S. Hellman (Hilda Josephthal), '01; Activities Committee, Mrs. Lee McCanliss (Irene Dalglish), '13; Bulletin, Mrs. G. Philip Lawrence (Marjorie Herrmann), '19; Publicity, Mrs. Bernard Naumburg, (Elsa Herzfeld), '03.



IT seems to us that the history of one college generation ought to be known to the rest of us. The infants don't know about the garden party that resulted in a new dormitory, and the Pillars of the Association have never heard about the donkey at the Political Assembly in '28. Those of us who remember Raphael in his prime are unaware of his later history, and those of us who know about his pension may not realize what a character is gone. **BARNARDIANA** hopes to remedy this state of affairs. **BARNARDIANA** will see all, know all, and tell a little. Some of the anecdotes in this column may remind you of great events and amusing antics in your own day, and in that case we hope you will send a note to us, in care of the Alumnae Office at college.

Do you know that there are 4,504 alumnae still representing Barnard on every occasion . . . that some of the occasions have been reunions in Iceland, balls at the Legation in Dublin, sales conferences at Macy's, native feasts in Samoa, receptions at the White House, and assorted subway jams in New York City . . . that there were twenty Barnard grandchildren in college last year (undergraduates whose mothers own Barnard as Alma Mater) . . . and that it costs only \$3.00 to become a member of the Alumnae Association?

* * *

This is the saga of Raphael; of Raphael the gardener, who for thirteen years fought to keep the Barnard grass alive in spite of teniquoit, and pruned the Barnard Jungle, and enraged the Barnard undergraduates. Raphael was quite impartial in his tirades of broken English. He chased students off the tennis courts if they dared to wear heels, but he was just as quick to pounce upon faculty whose dogs approached his seedlings. In fact, in '27, when his finest feelings were outraged by the sight of hundreds of parents making for the lawns after Class Day, he charged them single-handed and only allowed them off the boardwalk (where they huddled like subway riders) when the Dean appeared and made it clear that they were her guests and she *wanted* them to walk on the grass.

In his eyes, the Dean could do no wrong. There is a tale that Raphael and Comptroller Swan once engaged in a prolonged battle about some new shrubbery, soon after Mr. Swan succeeded Dr. Griffin. Finally Raphael reached for his weather-stained hat. "All right," said he, making for the Dean's door, "all right; Me go tell Missy!" He got the shrubbery.

He was an invaluable partisan in the '28 campaign. The campus was teeming with stump speakers, and every noon a Republican and a Democrat declaimed from the Jungle benches. The Democrats lost the college poll, but they won the speaking honors at a walk, because Raphael invariably chased the Republican audiences off the grass and allowed the Democrats to congregate wherever they pleased.

In 1930 Raphael saw some little boys digging in his flower beds, and as he gave chase he fell and hurt his leg badly. After some difficulties the College helped him to obtain Workman's Compensation and, since he had reached the age limit, retired him on a pension. But Raphael does not like retirement. He still comes back from time to time to see how alien hands are mowing his grass and transplanting his bulbs.

Faculty Footnotes

MISS WEEKS this summer, in England, met Edith Sitwell, and reinforced her own love of the Eighteenth Century by listening to the raptures of that *rara avis*.

DOCTOR ALSOP escaped from the ills of Barnard for a brief sojourn in Mexico, where all is well. She would like to write about it, but feels that perhaps a book on Hygiene is expected of her.

EMILY HUTCHINSON, 1905, has returned to the Department of Economics after a Sabbatical year spent in France. She could not be induced to say she had visited any factories, banks, labor exchanges or other institutions supposed to be congenial to professors of economics. She did not even see Dorothy Leet, 1917, who presides so elegantly over the University Women's Club in Paris.

ELEANOR KELLER, 1900, reached Egypt, Syria, and Turkey during a year abroad. All by train: no camels. She is already planning a trip to Persia with its blue domes.

FLORENCE LOWTHER, 1912, has at last bought a piece of the Good Earth (in Connecticut). She has not yet built a house on it, and we hope she will not be reckless. Houses in the mind are best. She did not stay to gloat over her acres this summer, but rode to Quebec and had a good time, she says, "speaking bad French to the natives."

PROFESSOR LATHAM, I understand, went to Mexico this summer loaded with the very best Spanish acquired at Barnard in the classes of Professor Dorado. At the port of disembarkation a porter was encountered. Miss Latham brandished her new Spanish; was not understood; spoke more severely; still no results. Never before had she spoken to anyone who seemed so stupid. But was she humiliated? No. She got to the bottom of the matter. She found the man was a deaf mute.

PROFESSOR BREWSTER spent the summer at his camp near Wakefield, Rhode Island, but to see the eclipse of the sun drove as far as Chatham, Massachusetts, where he was surrounded by three of his own satellites, Phoebe Taylor, 1930; Elizabeth Reynard, 1922; and Clare Howard, 1903, who danced like the morning stars together. Professor Brewster has not yet decided where he will spend his Sabbatical year 1932-1933. Mrs. Brewster would like India, on account of the subjects it affords to a painter. In the meantime, they will be guests of honor at an exhibition of Mrs. Brewster's portraits of English Professors to be held in Philosophy Hall, October 7th.

Friends of PROFESSOR HIRST will be sorry to learn of the death of her mother, in England, last June.

PROFESSOR BALDWIN is in the midst of a book on Poetics. The *Ars Poetica* of Horace is fallacious, he says, but necessary reading for an understanding of the Renaissance. So is the perusal of many a commentary on *Ars Poetica*, dry and futile though they be. Professor Baldwin used part of his Sabbatical year in reading Boiardo, Ariosto, Tasso, and Spenser straight through without stopping—only about 200,000 lines—for the sake of following these works of art in their full intention, and putting himself in the

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"POLITICALLY SPEAKING . . ."

"The eighteenth amendment should be taken out of the Constitution and the power to regulate the liquor traffic given back to the states, where it belongs."—*Virginia C. Gildersleeve*, Democrat.

"Nationally I think the repeal of the eighteenth amendment is the most important task we face."—*Sarah Schuyler Butler*, Republican.

"The issue today is between the two older parties on one hand and Socialism on the other, with Communism and Fascism as disturbing elements."—*Jessie Wallace Hughan*, Socialist.

Interviewed by Dorothy Woolf



IN THE drawing room of the Deanery the lines of the English and French furniture showed only vaguely beneath their slip cover shrouds. Drawn shades at the windows made the light somewhat ghostly. Then Miss Gildersleeve walked in briskly, greeted me and threw open a window. The brilliant morning sunshine

streamed in a diagonal line across the room, falling like a spotlight upon the Dean as she sat down on a couch in front of it. It touched her small yellow straw hat and brought forth glints in the silk of the brown print dress she was wearing.

"I have been interested in politics as far back as I can remember," Miss Gildersleeve said, in telling how she first became politically minded. "When I went to college in the days before women voted, I used to say that I wished I were a man so that I could go into politics. I have no doubt that had I been one I should have studied law and become active politically. My father was a judge. Perhaps that accounts for my early interest.

"Beyond a few speeches I took very little part in the suffrage campaign, partly because other duties occupied me and partly because I felt that more good could be done for the cause outside the suffrage ranks.

"About 1916 I became a Democrat. I was and still am a great admirer of President Wilson. In fact you might call me a Wilsonian Democrat, a sort of free-lance one. Time has never permitted me to enter the party as an active worker, though I have supported several candidates and spoken on their behalf."

I asked Miss Gildersleeve whether she thought women should join one of the parties.

"Most women should enter a party," the Dean replied. "Of course, there are always a few advanced thinkers who can do more good as independents. But the average woman would be more effective within a party.

"For many years we have lacked in this country an educated class with the leisure to devote to public affairs. One cannot help contrasting America with England where the leisured class has rendered immense service to the state. This is because they have no personal axes to grind.

"Don't think I want to see a leisured class in America," the Dean continued. "That is not what I mean at all. But there are plenty of disinterested people who are free a part of the time from business and professional cares. This is particularly true of women. They should give part of this time to civic duties—as some of them do.

One of the Dean's small dogs trotted in and begged to be taken up on the sofa beside her. She motioned him to the other side of the room and he trotted off obediently.

"Here at Barnard we are trying to waken the interest of the average student—not the government majors, for they are already taken care of. College is a good place to arouse such an interest. Speakers at our assemblies can make people realize they have a civic duty to perform.

"Our next task is to answer the question that so many of you, alumnae and undergraduates, are asking. You come to us and say, 'We know that there is corruption, that the laws are not enforced, but what can we do about it?'

"That question is asked more frequently than any other. We are preparing a very specific answer. In a month or so we are printing for our undergradu-

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A MAZE of beaver board partitions, hung with photographs of Republican dignitaries, form the offices of the New York State Republican Committee. One of these rooms is more bare and formal than the rest, with only a map of the State and an advertising calendar on its colorless walls. Yet something personal was injected into it

by a vase of golden brown dahlias on the window sill, elephant bookends supporting the row of red handbooks on the desk, and the larger elephant atop a glass-doored bookcase full of pamphlets. This is the office of Sarah Schuyler Butler, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"Just a minute," she called out to me, and she finished giving her secretary a letter, dictating extremely rapidly and without hesitation or correction.

"Now," she said, dismissing her secretary and rising from her seat at the mahogany office desk placed diagonally across one corner of the room. She greeted me and motioned to a wicker chair under the window at the right of her desk.

"I am a Republican by inheritance and tradition," Miss Butler began in her crisp, even voice when asked how she had chosen her party. "I was brought up in a Republican family. My grandfather was chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey many years ago. Of course, Father has always been active in the party.

"But I am a Republican by conviction also. I think the party has shown itself better able to serve the cause of good government than have the Democrats. It is not always perfect, to be sure, but on the whole it has a good record."

Exuding efficiency, Miss Butler gives the impression of being almost masculine in character. Yet there is nothing mannish about her appearance. Her face is round and girlish, her complexion fresh. The brown hair under the perky brown hat which she wore when I saw her, is curled; and her dark eyes, sometimes serious, seem more often to twinkle with suppressed amusement. The suit she wore was of the soft dressmaker type, and matched her hat, as did the long string of beads about her neck and the French-heeled suede pumps on her feet. Around her left wrist a dozen or so thin gold-link bracelets jingled whenever she moved.

"In any party," Miss Butler continued, "a line must be drawn between the officials and what you might call the non-official members, that is the party voters. Ever since women have had the vote the Republican party in this state has tried to educate members of the latter group. We have held political

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THE issue today is between the two older parties on one hand and Socialism on the other, with Communism and Fascism as disturbing elements." So spoke Jessie Wallace Hughan, 1898, one of Barnard's most prominent Socialists.

"The two older parties offer merely a choice between the personalities at the heads of their tickets. Socialism has a program, the only one that will bring us out of this economic muddle without precipitating a revolution or dictatorship. For years we have been predicting this catastrophe and I think it is now up to the rest of you to try the remedy we propose."

As she sat leaning forward on the sofa in the living room of her Greenwich Village apartment, Miss Hughan did not look like a prophet of dire fate for America. Tall, with rather large features and her white hair cut in a mannish bob, dressed in a simple brown chiffon dress, she seemed at first glance as satisfied as anyone could be with the state of things today. But an earnestness in her eyes and her manner revealed her true concern. A convert to Socialism, she has the neophyte's sincerity without the fanaticism that sometimes accompanies conversion.

"I had better begin at the beginning," she said, "and tell you how I became a Socialist. In college, I was a single taxer as my father had been. Then I decided to study for my doctorate and chose Socialism as my thesis. My adviser, Professor J. P. Clark, told me that if I were to do anything with it, I must go to meetings and get acquainted with the people and the party. This was startling, as I had looked forward to a quiet time in a library, and to tell you the truth I was afraid Socialists might be dangerous people. However, I went to the meetings, feeling very much like a spy.

"Suddenly I found that I was very sympathetic to the ideas I was hearing. This would not do if I were to be impartial, so I entered a contest, of which the subject was 'The Case Against Socialism.' I worked long and hard and although I did not win the prize, I convinced myself that I knew both sides of the case. I was a Socialist by conviction and not merely by emotion. That was in 1907. I joined the party and since then I have been a candidate almost every year."

Miss Hughan has stood on the Socialist ticket in New York for the more important offices of Secretary of State, Lieutenant Governor and Senator, as well as for lesser positions. This year she is running for the Assembly. She has been a director of the

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BARNARD COLLEGE ALUMNAE MONTHLY

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OCTOBER, 1932

Some explanation is due for our appearing on the cover as the "Barnard College Alumnae Bulletin" and on the inside pages as the "Barnard College Alumnae Monthly." Since our covers went to press, we have realized the advisability of the change in name as more descriptive of our future policy and less confusing to our advertisers and correspondents. We regret the confusion in this issue, but we shall cherish the visible evidence of our travail in bringing forth this new brain child and the hopes and plans that attend its birth.

We hope to publish monthly during the college year, a magazine of at least sixteen pages to be mailed to you on the fifteenth of each month beginning October fifteenth and closing with the issue mailed on June fifteenth. By this regular and frequent publication, we plan to offer current news of importance in college and alumnae circles, reportorial accounts of unusual events on Morningside Heights, a calendar of approaching activities available to graduates, news of general educational interest, biographical stories of graduates who have distinguished themselves in their chosen fields, literary announcements, critical comments, and from time to time the reprinting of poetry from the pens of alumnae. It is our hope that graduates will use the pages of the "Monthly" to register their opinions on subjects they feel should reach the attention of our fast growing alumnae body. We shall try to keep our news and our articles timely, but we shall always welcome suggestions for material. The new "Monthly" is a very young child and will need much guidance with its first, faltering footsteps. Our inheritance from "Bulletin" is valuable but most of the problems that confront us will be new. Our credo is simple—in the presentation of our material, we want to be honest, fair and accurate, interesting, courteous, and yet not forgetting our sense of humor. We shall appreciate suggestions, criticisms and advice in making the "Monthly" a publication of which we all may be proud.

Because of our increased publication program, it is now possible for us to be of value to advertisers. Particularly is this an opportunity for alumnae to publish their business cards in our Professional Directory, the value of whose columns is attested in this issue. We are glad to be able to offer this directory at special low rates. Space in other parts of the magazine will also be available at the advertised rates. We are pleased to announce that this year we shall continue to send the "Monthly" to our alumnae without extra charge. It is now possible for us to accept subscriptions from others, however, and to sell individual copies of the publication as well.

We request your indulgence at some of the inconsistencies and vagaries in this our first issue. With your help we hope to improve. We are proud of this Issue many of our current offerings however. Particularly are we pleased to bring to your attention, the political ideals of three graduates so distinguished in their chosen parties. We have not attempted to present a political forum; we regret that time and space make this impossible. Nevertheless we do feel it our duty and our privilege to print at this time whatever may stimulate those of us with "benefit of education" to register an intelligent opinion at the polls.

We point with pride also to our Advisory Board. Each graduate listed there has made her mark in literature and journalism. Beulah Amidon, 1915, associate editor of The Survey; Frieda Kirchwey, 1915, associate editor of The Nation; Amy Loveman, 1901, managing editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Alice Duer Miller, 1899, writer; Helen Rogers Reid, 1903, vice-president and advertising director of the New York Herald Tribune, and Dorothy Graffe Van Doren, 1918, associate editor of The Nation. Our hesitant editorial steps will catch greedily at the supports of advice and criticism given us by these alumnae who have so generously consented to help us out of their wide experience.

Miss Gildersleeve

(Continued from page 7)

ates—and you alumnae may have it if you wish—a pamphlet telling just what you can do, starting with humble tasks. Women can become real factors in politics if they are willing to start at the bottom."

Miss Gildersleeve then gave her reactions to the coming campaign.

"I have been wanting to turn the Republicans out of office," she said, "ever since the oil scandals were revealed. When such conduct occurs during an administration, a prompt moral revulsion and a repudiation of the party in power should always take place, if we are to insure a high standard of conduct in public office. Though it is somewhat late now, I still think the Republicans should be punished for Teapot Dome.

"Mr. Roosevelt would, I think, make a good president. I do not know him personally and I am not sufficiently informed to judge the merits of his economic proposals, but my impression is that he would bring about more progressive policies in various lines.

"If prohibition really prohibited, I think I would be in favor of it. As it does not work, I have felt for some years that we should admit it a failure. The eighteenth amendment should be taken out of the Constitution and the power to regulate the liquor traffic given back to the states, where it belongs.

"I have always realized that we must cancel the war debts, even if we call it something else, say reduction. I have watched the country coming around to realize that fact. If we could readjust the debts and change our absurd tariff, we might then make some real progress in getting the world on its feet. Naturally the American people have to be educated gradually to become accustomed to cancellation. It is not pleasant for us to be left to pay for the war, but it is inevitable. There is no use going on trying to squeeze blood out of a turnip.

"Ordinarily," Miss Gildersleeve continued, "I am particularly interested in international affairs. At the moment I am more absorbed with moral reform. That sounds priggish. What I mean is the political corruption and lawlessness that exist in America today—conditions symbolized so tragically by the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. That made Europe think law enforcement in America had collapsed. I was in England at the time it happened and I heard people say 'We thought gangster movies exaggerated, but apparently America is really like that.' We must clean house at home before we attempt to lead the world.

"Our moral collapse is much worse than our economic collapse. Scandals have broken our faith in government. Revelations of how our corporations are managed have broken our faith in big business. Never has there been so much distrust.

"We lack courageous leadership. I think if someone came out and said just what he thought, regardless of pleasing the country, people would flock to him. Almost all our prominent men, however, are hedging in order to get votes. America is just yearning for a leader."

Miss Gildersleeve glanced out of the window toward the green. It was Freshman day and groups of new students led by upper classmen were continually passing.

"Meanwhile," the Dean resumed, "everyone must do something to help us regain our faith. That is what we are trying to do at Barnard—to point out how we can take hold again. And that is what I must now go and tell the new Freshmen."

Miss Hughan

(Continued from page 8)

League for Industrial Democracy and a member of the executive committee of the Socialist party in

New York City. Last summer she was a delegate to the International Congress on Socialism held in Vienna.

"Of course," Miss Hughan explained, "few people are Socialists except by conviction. Our party is not old enough for many to belong because their fathers did. And we have few rewards, in the way of offices or remuneration, to attract the self-seeking. It is not easy with limited funds to spread our ideas, but it is very important that people should know just what Socialism is all about. I wish you would ask all the alumnae to study the party seriously before they vote this fall.

"For years we have been predicting, as I said, a cataclysm such as we are now in, and it has come for the very reason which we foretold—because the purchasing power of the masses is much less than their producing power. In other crises opening new markets or war has used up the surplus. Something of that sort may temporarily relieve present conditions, but it will be only a landing place in the stairs down which capitalism is falling.

"Now Socialism would stabilize conditions permanently. If we were to win the election we have a program for immediate unemployment relief. We would not have a Reconstruction Finance Corporation giving first, or rather last, aid to industries. Instead we would take that money and use it to buy raw materials. These we would give to the unemployed and what they created from these materials would be paid for by credit checks for food and clothing. Thus we would not interfere with the wages set by labor unions and it would not be a charity dole.

"Our next step would be to reduce all incomes to a point below \$100,000 a year by means of steeply graded income and inheritance taxes. This would relieve the middle and lower classes from the burden of taxation and at the same time prevent the rich from inflating capital by reinvesting their surplus income.

"The cardinal point in our program is of course the nationalization of industry. We would start with public utilities and then take over other industries gradually, working on them to eliminate all profit and at the same time guaranteeing a job for everyone. This would increase everyone's purchasing power and, as production would be planned to meet the market, overproduction and unemployment would vanish forever.

"I want to stress the fact that the Socialist party is constitutional. It hopes to gain power through the ballot, legally. It is very distressing to me that more people are interested in Communism, though it is easy to see why. There is something romantic about a revolution to give rights to downtrodden classes. Such a struggle in this country might easily bring about Fascism. Perhaps we would have a Mussolini, though I think more probably an emer-

(Continued on page 12)



(The Library is anxious to maintain a complete collection of books and articles published by Barnard alumnae. Material should be mailed to Bertha L. Rockwell, Librarian, Barnard College.)

THE CAPE COD MYSTERY, by Phoebe Atwood Taylor.
Bobbs-Merill, 1931.

DEATH LIGHTS A CANDLE, by Phoebe Atwood Taylor.
Bobbs-Merill, 1932.

ONE of the youngest yet most determined authors in our ranks is Phoebe Atwood Taylor (1930), who, a year after finishing the "sweet food of academic institution," as Lamb calls it, produced a detective-story which sold five thousand copies at once; and the year after that produced another which did likewise; which brings her to October 1932, when she is about to launch a more ambitious work.

If all the alumnae who say they "intend to write" would set about it with the will exerted by P. A. T. we should have a fifty-foot shelf of books. And if they were as full of dash and life as hers they would be read, too.

This "Infant Balzac," as her friends call her, to her great indignation and fury, has made use of her native land, Cape Cod, to form the background of her mystery-stories. They are not Provincetown stories, of lighthouse-keepers and their beautiful, demented wives beside That Old Dayvil Sea, but Wellfleet stories.

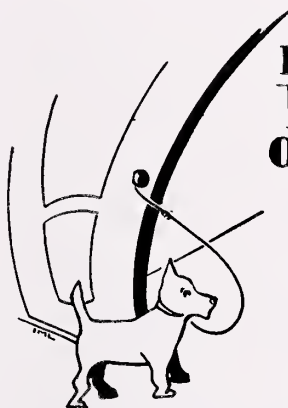
Have you ever heard of Wellfleet? I never had, either, till I went there this summer, drawn by *The Cape Cod Mystery*. It is one of the few unspoiled towns on the Cape. Tourists ramp straight through it on their way to Provincetown, at such speed that they never notice the white cupola of the First Congregational Church, or Joe the traffic policeman, or Mrs. Holcomb's store, or anything. But if you stay for even a day at Wellfleet you will feel that all other places on the Cape are suburban, smug and insincere. It is out of this essential town, with its veracious old maids, wily captains, scions of Orleans, ginger cats, clams, bayberry candles, and other Capacious fauna and flora, that P. A. Taylor weaves her

mysteries. It is this background of indigenous things which gives her plots plausibility and keeps her stories from being puppet-dances, as detective stories so often are. Indeed, it seems a pity to waste so much comedy of manners on a class of fiction which is read by those who care little for the fine art of writing. But it is good business. Now she can attempt something serious. Last week she left Wellfleet for her winter quarters in Boston, sold her car, and polished off the first fifteen pages of Opus III. Winter has set in.

Connoisseurs of mystery stories say hers have no flaws in the planting of clues and so forth, though sensitive readers complain that her murders have not enough horrors surrounding them. Everyone greets as an admirable novelty the detective she has introduced. Asey Mayo, sea-captain, hired man, philosopher, and sleuth, is a rare hero. As wise as Natty Bumppo the Pathfinder, he is fortunately more restrained in his appreciation of natural scenery. But like Cooper's hero he is an Early American of the most efficient sort. His comments on the case in hand are humor at its dryest.

Nor is Asey Mayo the only character in *The Cape Cod Mystery* and *Death Lights a Candle*. To offset the rustics there are plenty of urbanites. The lady with the purple finger-nails is snow-bound with the Harvard Junior.

Clare Howard.



FROM THE DEAN'S OFFICE

THE number of students in Barnard is about 25 more than a year ago. Sixty-five vacant rooms in our Residence Halls give evidence of the reduction in the number of students coming from a distance. Additional effects of the financial depression are shown in greatly increased demands for scholarships and loans. Extra funds appropriated by the Board of Trustees have made it possible for the Committee on Scholarships and the Students' Loan Committee to grant more requests for financial aid than heretofore.

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve attended the Conference of the International Federation of University Women at Edinburgh in July. She acted as Procedure Adviser, and also spoke on several occasions. On September 29th she gave an address on "Education for the New Day" at the Second Woman's Conference sponsored by the New York Herald

Tribune. Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, 1903, Vice-President of the New York Tribune, Inc., was instrumental in arranging this Conference on "The New Day," and delivered the address of welcome.

Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, the eminent Norwegian scientist, Professor of Zoology at the University of Oslo, is delivering a series of lectures on "The Theory of Evolution in the Light of Modern Investigation" at Barnard during the early weeks of this term.

New members of the staff include Mr. E. E. Freinemuth von Helms, Lecturer in German, and Mr. Rankin McBride, Instructor in History, who come to us from University Classes at Columbia. Mr. McBride formerly taught at Wellesley. Mr. Robert L. Thorndike, a son of Professor Edward L. Thorndike, of Teachers College, is acting as Assistant in Psychology. During the Winter Session, Miss Esther del Valle, 1929, will hold a lectureship in Spanish.

The Class of 1927 presented as its Twenty-fifth Anniversary gift \$2,000, a welcome increase to our permanent endowment fund. The Tenth Anniversary gift of the Class of 1922, \$1,750 for loans or scholarships, aids in satisfying an urgent need. The new section of brick walk given by the Class of 1932 is a very desirable addition to the pavement on the south and southeast sides of Barnard Hall.

Faculty Footnotes

(Continued from page 6)

place of the Renaissance gentleman enjoying poetry. Rhythmic prose, likewise, he is tracing to Sanazzaro and Montemayor, the predecessors of John Lyly, even if he is wearied by the Greek romances retold by these weavers of words. The revival of Greek in the fifteenth century was a dubious blessing, he thinks, for what the Renaissance revived was Alexandria not Athens. All this will be in the book he was making in Rome last winter. Leaving New York in February he went straight to Sicily where the Greek-Roman-Norman enchantments of the island shook even his allegiance to Gothic architecture.

Miss Hughan

(Continued from page 10)

gency committee would be created with military power to enforce its decrees. That of course would mean the suppression of the rights of minorities."

Miss Hughan then went on to explain that although the Socialists have no hope of winning this election, a Socialist vote is not wasted. An increased Socialist polling, she says, will cause the winning party to grant some of the reforms the Socialists want.

"But we are not just planning for reform, as we were twenty years ago," Miss Hughan continued. "We are trying to save civilization. Why, I feel as though all of us in this country were on a sinking ship. We have a lifeboat and the rest of you won't get in."



FROM MISS DOTY'S OFFICE

THE Barnard Occupation Bureau cannot report a prosperous year, since vacancies are few and far between in these hard times, but it can report a challenging and interesting one, with a remarkable spirit of pluck, cheerfulness and adaptability shown by practically all regis-

trants. We had only 663 calls from employers (most of them, alas! for temporary jobs) and filled 445. It is difficult to realize that only a few years ago we were groaning when a call for an alumnae stenographer or a student mother's helper came in, knowing that our supply was always exhausted! Now our secretaries have to wait for a chance, like everybody else, and mothers stay at home and look after their own children. Among the alumnae occupations, perhaps social work—for the *trained* worker—has stood up best, and perhaps statistics has been hardest hit. For student employment, selling on Saturdays in the department stores has, on the whole, increased, as the stores have tended to take more part-time and fewer full-time workers.

In spite of the times some graduates *are* finding positions, as our column of "personals" can show. Last May we estimated that about 71% of those in the class of 1930 who were actively looking for work—that is, not taking professional training or definitely staying at home—had positions, and about 53% in the class of 1931. We have not yet had enough reports this fall to make a re-estimate. For 1932, such incomplete information as we have indicates that about 22% of the whole class have found paid positions.

Needless to say, we urge all who can possibly afford it to use the enforced waiting time in acquiring further professional or technical training, so that they may be better equipped to compete for those chances which do turn up.

Something like one-fifth of the living alumnae used the Bureau in one way or another last year. We wish that a larger proportion of them might have been prospective employers, as they were a few years ago! But we are glad to keep in touch with all, and to put all of our facilities at their service.

Katharine S. Doty.

CLASS NOTES

(Space does not permit our printing all the notices received by the *Monthly*. We shall publish these together with alumnae address changes in an early issue.)

1899 Married—Amelia Wohlfarth to Martin Waldemar Buck.

1905 Alice Draper Carter is the chairman of the New York League of Women Voters.

1913 Lucy Reed Powell is a secretary at the Chapin School.

Mary M. Sistrunk is working in the office of the Democratic National Committee.

1917 Dr. Frances Krasnow, for fifteen years with the Department of Biological Chemistry at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, has joined the School for Dental Hygienists, Guggenheim Dental Clinic. She will conduct courses and research in Biochemistry, Bacteriology and related subjects.

1919 Married—Phyllis H. Reid to George Mead, Jr.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. C. Luther Fry (Marion Warren), a son, Charles Luther Fry, Jr., March 8, 1932.

Frances Reder Ruskin received her L.L.B. degree from New York University in 1929 and is now a volunteer associate in the Corporation Counsel's Office, New York City.

1920 Married—Ruth Deborah Chalmers to the Reverend Frederick Alfred Aston, July 14, 1932.

1923 Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Victor House (Emily Marx), a daughter, Janet, July 23, 1932.

Married—Mildred Weaver to Franz Feger, August 10, 1932.

1924 Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Oliver (Alice Veltin), a son, Robert Marquam, May 5, 1931.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Reinthal (Mabel Schwartz), a son, James Edward, December 25, 1931.

1925 Married—Elizabeth Jacobus to Edward W. Mammen. Jessie L. Jervis is a research worker at the Clinic of Child Development at Yale University.

Married—Margaret Edith Mason to Alec Hibburt Laurie, April 2, 1932, Harpenden, Herts, England. Mr. and Mrs. Laurie are living at 85 Gloucester Court, Kew, Surrey.

Thora Plitt received her Ph.D. in Botany from the University of Chicago and is now an instructor in Botany at Hunter College.

Married—Mrs. Katherine Morse Brownley to Dr. John M. McKinney, May 24, 1932.

Married—Louise M. Rosenblatt to Sidney Ratner, June 16, 1932.

Married—Idell Schall to Jerome Salzberg.

Married—Aldona Smoluchowska to Duncan Hicks Read, August 8, 1932, in Kracow, Poland.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Storms (Gene Pertak), a son, Clifford Beckman, July 18, 1932.

Marion Mettler Warner is a research and publicity assistant with Brundage, Woodward, Storey and Rose, investment brokers, New York City.

Married—Mildred Williamson to Ivan Murray Johnston, April 3, 1932.

1926 Dorothy Fichtmueller is an editorial assistant handling German manuscripts for Prentice Hall, Inc.

Estelle Borgenicht received her J.D. degree from New York University, June, 1932.

1927 Ruth Dreyfuss is a stylist and assistant buyer of silk yard goods at R. H. Macy & Co.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Brett Langstaff (Phyllis McVickar), a son, March 25, 1932.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Moore, Jr. (M. Edith Harris), a son, Burton Elizur Moore, III, September 15, 1932.

1928 Lucrecia Andujar is a secretary with the Lewis-Waetjen Agency, medical advertisers.

Mary Whittaker Bradt is with Fleischer Yarns, Inc.

Married—Sylvia Cook to Lienhard Bergel.

Sylvia Dachs is secretary to the buyer of the Ring Department, B. Altman & Co.

Martha V. Davis is a secretary in Colonel Arthur Wood's office.

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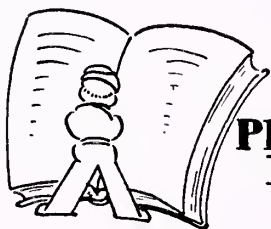
SAILINGS:

Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 20, 25, 29

For reservations apply authorized tourist agents or Furness Bermuda Line, 34 Whitehall Street (where Broadway begins); 565 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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Juliette Despert received her M.D. degree from New York University and Bellevue Medical College, June, 1932.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Scott Elder (Madeline Lake), a daughter, Jean, December, 1930.

Married—Louise M. Gahen to F. M. Van Wicklen, Jr.

Adele Gilbert is dramatic coach with the New England Producing Company.

Married—Dorothy Marx to Arthur G. Byrnes, March 25, 1932.

Marjory Nelson received her M.D. degree from Cornell Medical School in June and is now an interne at the Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Dorothy Scheidell received her M.D. degree from Cornell Medical School in June, 1932.

Martha Boynton Wheeler is buyer for the Drug Department, R. H. Macy & Co.

1929 Married—Jean Alton to Harry McDonnell Thayer, September 8, 1932.

Kathryn Huber is vice-president of the German Book Importing Company, 27 Park Place, New York City.

Married—Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Voislowsky to Joseph Van Beuren Wittmann, May 26, 1932.

1930 Anne Gunther is a bacteriologist in the Department of Pediatrics, Cornell University Medical College.

Married—Dorothy Hopwood to J. Frank Culver, May 5, 1932.

Marian D. Irish is a fellow in the economics and politics department of Bryn Mawr College.

Cornelia Merchant was a volunteer tutor of English at the Barnard Summer Session for Women Workers in Industry.

Married—Hazel Reisman to Daniel Norden.

Married—Edna Shimm to Mack B. Gray, June 26, 1932.

Married—Caroline Tietjen to Robert Winthrop Storer.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Treeger (Helen Felstiner), a son.

1931 Marjorie Bahouth is acting as part time secretary at the Wigman School of the Dance while studying there.

Virginia A. Badgley is a secretary at the Bankers Trust Company.

Elizabeth Despard is secretary to the sales manager of Health Products Corporation.

Edith Gutman who studied last year at the New York School for Social Workers is now a case worker with the Jewish Children's Clearing Bureau.

Margaret Ingram is a secretary with the Erwin-Wasey Advertising Company.

Mary Etta Knapp is a part time research assistant for Professor Haller at Barnard.

Florence Kohlins is an office assistant with the Lexington Surety & Indemnity Company.

Helen L. Krumwiede is a statistician for the Department of Probation, Westchester County.

Cecile Ludlam is a volunteer laboratory assistant in biochemistry at the Fifth Avenue Hospital.

Married—Nina A. Marean to Richard J. Coveney.

Rose Mogull is a saleswoman at B. Altman & Co.

Rose Warshaw is a laboratory assistant to Dr. Fox at the Fifth Avenue Hospital.



FROM THE ALUMNAE OFFICE

ALUMNAE CALENDAR

(This includes college events to which alumnae are invited)

Please watch this space for all alumnae announcements as routine notices will no longer be mailed to graduates.

OCTOBER

11TH—TUESDAY

College Assembly—Speakers: President Butler and Dean Gildersleeve—1:10 p. m.—Gymnasium

18TH—TUESDAY

Registration and Opening of Winter Session of Alumnae Recreational Classes—7 p. m.—Barnard Hall

21ST—FRIDAY

Wigs and Cues Try-Out Plays—4 p. m.—Brinckerhoff Theatre

25TH—TUESDAY

Alumnae Recreational Classes—Registration 7-9:30 p. m.—Barnard Hall

26TH—WEDNESDAY

Meeting: Board of Directors of the Associate Alumnae—4 p. m.—Barnard Hall

NOVEMBER

1ST—TUESDAY

College Assembly—Political Meeting—Speakers to be announced—1:10 p. m.—Gymnasium
Alumnae Recreational Classes—Registration 7-9:30 p. m.—Barnard Hall

2ND—WEDNESDAY

Alumnae-Undergraduate Tea—4-5:30 p. m.—College Parlor

Beginning on November 2nd the regular college tea hour will be devoted on the first Wednesday of each month to an alumnae-undergraduate tea, which will be given by the alumnae association. The tea on November 2nd will be given particularly in honor of the Freshman Class. Thereafter various groups of musicians, actresses, writers, and representatives of other fields of endeavor, drawn from among our distin-

guished alumnae, will be invited to attend each month, as well as outside guests of honor. All of the alumnae and undergraduates are most cordially invited to be present at these teas.

8TH—TUESDAY

Alumnae Recreational Classes—8-10 p. m.—Barnard Hall

15TH—TUESDAY

College Assembly—Speakers to be announced—1:10 p. m.—Gymnasium

Alumnae Recreational Classes—8-10 p. m.—Gymnasium

22ND—TUESDAY

Thanksgiving Service—Speaker: President Coffin—1:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Chapel

The number of *Alumnae Lectures* will be increased again this year. A detailed schedule will appear in the November issue of the *Alumnae Monthly*.

Miss Butler

(Continued from page 8)

schools dealing not only with campaign issues but also with the machinery of government and parties. Most women have little idea that the party machinery is at their disposal and still less notion of how to make use of it.

"The Republican Educational League, which is state wide, brings women in closer touch with the party and gets all their shades of opinion before the officials.

"Our monthly paper, *The Woman Republican*, gives every sort of political news. Then, during the legislature's session, we issue a weekly bulletin telling what has been accomplished. At campaign time we get out other leaflets outlining platforms and the positions of the various candidates. We started these bulletins three years ago as mimeographed sheets, but there has been so much demand for them, from non-partisan organizations like the League of Women Voters as well as from our own clubs, that we are now able to have them printed."

Miss Butler, incidentally, is largely responsible for these bulletins, having written them since their inception.

"A great many more intelligent people are going into politics than did a generation ago. We are losing our habit of inattention and our idea that politics and politicians are somewhat discreditable. Politics really means the science of government and one has no right to criticize it unless one has worked at it."

Miss Butler has amply earned her right to criticize. She entered her political career shortly after her graduation from Barnard in 1915. Serving first as captain of her election district, she eventually became captain and then co-leader of her assembly district. As Vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee, she has attended every state convention since 1923. For eleven years she has been on the Board of Governors of the Women's National Republican Club. She attended the last national convention as delegate-at-large from the state and was an alternate at the 1928 convention.

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The entire series of six, by subscription, \$10, \$8, \$5. Single admission—\$2.50, \$1.50, \$1.

Note: For the recital by Paderewski tickets will not be available until March 1, and orders will not be accepted until February 1, 1933.

The box office of McMillin Academic Theater, northeast corner of Broadway and 116th Street, is open daily from 9 to 5. Telephone UNiversity 4-3200, Ext. 773.

**THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS
AND SCIENCES**

"Work must be done within the party," Miss Butler went on. "That is why I think that women should join a party and do everything they can to make it what they think it should be. The women members have not hesitated to express themselves freely and frankly at party conferences and they are always listened to. Sometimes we get what we want and sometimes we don't. There is plenty of power open to women, if they will only come and get it."

Women should begin their political careers, according to Miss Butler, just as the men do—in their election districts. There, canvassing and many other tasks give women a means of entry.

"I canvassed my district for four years," she said, "and I knew every voter in it. It is a liberal education, for it teaches one how the mind of the average voter works. Then, there is no better training than to become an election inspector. There is a crying need for intelligent people to take that job and run it intelligently and efficiently. One of the great difficulties is that women, especially, want to begin at the top. If they don't begin in the districts, they miss an invaluable experience."

I asked Miss Butler to point out what she thought were the vital issues in the coming election.

"In any election," she said, "the fundamental issue is to insure a balanced budget. The Republicans in the state legislature have done everything they can to pare down expenditures. Nevertheless, the cost of government has risen from eighty millions when Governor Smith took office to over three hundred millions in the last year. We feel that the administration could be a good deal cheaper."

"Another issue that confronts the state is the decision of whether the people will accept the Democratic legislators' idea of corruption. In opposing the continuation of the inquiry into the government

of New York City they defined corruption as 'misappropriation of public funds.' State voters must decide whether officials have other responsibilities than keeping their hands out of the public's pockets."

"Another thing," Miss Butler added. "The Democrats in the state legislature, with the exception of Mr. Love and Mr. Post, both of whom have been punished by their party, vote as a unit on every question, with Tammany determining the policy. Should that control be extended from the city to the state?"

"Nationally, I think the repeal of the eighteenth amendment is the most important task we face. We should either cancel or drastically cut our war debts. This is intimately connected with the problem of disarmament and with our economic recovery. I think it is time we definitely settled the question of our adherence to the World Court. That has been hanging fire for years."

I remarked that Miss Butler's ideas were not unlike Miss Gildersleeve's.

"That is because the parties are much more divided within themselves than against each other," Miss Butler explained. "No great national issue divides them at the moment, though there is a great deal of difference between them locally. The parties are composed of so many divergent local elements that they have little national unity."

"Then you think the candidate in a national election is more important than the party?" I inquired.

"I certainly do not," Miss Butler replied. "A lesson women must learn is that we have a government of principles rather than of men. The principles endure long after the personality of the men passes."

"By the way," she remarked as I started to leave, "don't forget to tell the alumnae that the first requisite for success in politics is a sense of humor. Now, do you think the government will be saved?"

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE!

My dear Mrs. Chamberlain:

Your letter asking me to advertise in the BARNARD ALUMNAE BULLETIN has just come, and I hasten to send you my cheque for space for my business card. Your ideas with regard to an Alumnae Professional Directory are excellent, and I firmly believe in the value of alumnae advertising. Hundreds of our graduates, I am sure, are deeply interested in the careers of their fellow alumnae and will be glad to avail themselves of their professional assistance.

My own experience has been most successful. As you know, I am an insurance broker, and about ten years ago, when there was a similar drive for alumnae advertisers in the BULLETIN, I took space for my business card, solely because I was interested in the publication. That advertisement, costing about six dollars, brought me, from two alumnae, automobile policies which I have retained ever since. I leave it to those more mathematically inclined than I to reckon my percentage of profit by the transaction! With all good wishes for your success,

Very cordially yours,
ELLINOR T. B. ENDICOTT,
Barnard 1900.

September 12, 1932.

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